

LARGEST ON EARTH!

Table with circulation data for various newspapers including New York Journal, London Daily Mail, etc.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER.

The local Weather Bureau's prediction for New York City and vicinity is as follows: Showers and thunder storms; stationary temperature.



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MONUMENT FUND PASSES THE \$100,000 MARK.

People from All Parts Send Contributions to the Journal or the Memorial in Honor of the Nation's Dead Heroes.

CAN'T CATCH US IN ARMISTICE TRAP

Spain Must Outline What Terms She Would Accept to Stop Our Fighting.

THROWS OUT A "FEELER."

Offer to Discuss Terms of Peace Comes in an Unofficial Way.

Washington, July 25.—"This Government will consent to no proposition for an armistice that is not accompanied by an outline, at least, of the terms under which Spain is willing to submit."



MILES'S TROOPS IN PORTO RICO.

First Section of Our Army Lands at the Town of Ponce.

THE INVASION BEGINS.

Fourteen Thousand More Men Already on the Way to the Island.

BROOKE DOES NOT GET AWAY

May Leave Newport News Today. Our Forces Are Expected to Make Short Work of the Enemy.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 25.—The United States troops are landing to-day on the Island of Porto Rico, near Ponce, on the south coast.

Washington, July 25.—The War Department expects that the first news from General Miles will contain the information that he has begun operations. If the tugs and lighters which failed to meet him at Mole St. Nicolas have not yet arrived he may have succeeded in surprising the enemy and landing his men in the boats of the convoys and transports. He could hold his own under the guns of the Massachusetts and the monitors.

Fourteen thousand troops will be about tomorrow in the wake of General Miles. He has with him 4,000 men. Before the end of this week he will have an army of 34,000 soldiers, and early next week this will be increased to 40,000. Eight thousand troops, under command of General Brooke will sail from Newport News tomorrow. In a day or two 5,000 troops from General Coppinger's corps will leave Tampa or Pensacola and 11,000 more soldiers are expected to be sent from Chickamauga to Newport News.

Newport News and New York. Three thousand left Guantanamo from after General Miles left. Schwan, and 3,100 Tampa, under General, under General Will, sailed from Charleston. With this great son and General Ernst. General Miles to make quick work of the army in Porto Rico.

The South received its recognition to-day in the selection of Southern soldiers for duty in Porto Rico. Among the troops which will leave Tampa before the week closes are the First Florida, Second Georgia and Fifth Maryland. By this selection a good deal of ill-feeling has been smoothed away.

In addition to these reinforcements it is thought at the War Department that the most important part of the Construction Corps, together with the material it carried, which left Santiago Saturday night in the swift liner the Panama, reached General Miles to-day. Two steam tugs which left New York on Friday also have had time to reach him. The Uto, with another part of the Construction Corps, workmen and material, is now on the way to Jacksonville, and from that point will sail immediately for Porto Rico.

GRANT'S MEN MOVE TO-DAY.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., July 25.—The Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, will leave early to-morrow morning for Newport News. This brigade is under the command of Brigadier-General Grant and is fully equipped and ready for the field. In General Grant's brigade are: Fifth Illinois, Colonel J. S. Culver commanding; First Kentucky, Colonel J. B. Castleman commanding; Third Kentucky, Colonel Thomas J. Smith commanding; and the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rickards. This is perhaps the largest brigade in the army, consisting of 4,200 officers and men. General Grant will carry 500 horses and 100 wagons. It will require 125 cars and coaches, or twelve trains, to move them. Brigadier-General Roe, formerly commander of the New York National Guard, commands the First Brigade, which will move Thursday. His command is made up of the First Georgia, One Hundred and Sixty Indiana and the Thirty-first Michigan. Other brigades will follow.

THE MAN WHO STRUCK SHAFER.

Norfolk, Va., July 25.—On the transport Hudson, which came in from Siboney this morning and was ordered into quarantine, is Sylvester Seovel, the correspondent of the New York World, who struck General Shafter in the face at Santiago. Seovel was interfering with the raising of the American flag on the roof of the Palace, and was ordered down and out of the way by the American commander. He went into a great rage, and in his fury struck General Shafter. The General at once ordered him under arrest and to be deported. So Seovel came up under guard and remains a prisoner. His offense is one of the most serious in the military code, and is subject to the death penalty. What disposition will be made of the prisoner has not yet been determined, however. Seovel was permitted to send one dispatch to Mr. Pulitzer, of the World.

JAPAN OUR ALLY IN PHILIPPINES.

Mikado's Squadron Ordered to Act with Us and the British.

London, July 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the Japanese warships Yoshino, Chin-Yen, Itsukushima and Tai-Yen have been hastily dispatched to Saseho to reinforce the Japanese squadron there, making it the strongest in those waters.

Saseho is a port in Southwest Japan, and is near Manila. Japan's war ships which have been ordered to Saseho are strong modern vessels. The Chin-Yen was captured at Wei-hai-Wel from the Chinese. She is a battle ship of 7,300 tons, and carries four 12-inch Krupp guns and two 5.9 guns in her main battery. The Itsukushima is a protected cruiser, and carries one 12.4-inch gun and eleven 4.7-inch guns in the main battery. The Yoshino is also a protected cruiser. Her main battery consists of four 6-inch guns and eight 4.7-inch guns. The Tai-Yen was captured from the Chinese at Wei-hai-Wel in 1895. Her displacement is 2,320 tons, and her armament consists of fifteen guns.



Where New York Troops Are.

The heroes of the Seventy-first are camped on the field of their fame at Santiago. In Tampa the Sixty-ninth and Second regiments are eagerly awaiting transportation to the front. In the big camp at Chickamauga are the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Fourteenth regiments, while troops A and C, of the cavalry, are at Newport News on the way to Porto Rico. The Buffalo boys, of the Sixty-fifth, and the men of the Third are at Camp Alger, near Washington; the Forty-seventh is at Fort Adams, and the Twenty-second at Fort Slocum doing duty at the fortifications.

The statement was made by an official high in the State Department, and may be regarded as an expression of President McKinley's views. Late this afternoon the wires brought the following press cable dispatch:

London, July 25.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid, published here this afternoon, that the Spanish Government has drawn up a message, addressed to the Government at Washington, proposing an armistice for the purpose of discussing the terms upon which peace with the United States can be arranged.

The message was at once submitted to one of Secretary Day's subordinates who said: "So far as I know there have been no overtures, directly or indirectly, from Spain, looking toward peace; but I do not for that reason question the authenticity of this cablegram. It is the practice of Spanish diplomats to throw out feelers. It is the aim of their diplomacy to get time for a parley. Hence I regard it as likely that the Prime Minister authorized this dispatch. He wishes to ascertain the probable reception of a proposition for delay. They need more money and want opportunity to improve their defenses and recruit their strength. The period of an armistice would be employed to negotiate further loans and strengthen themselves. I am satisfied that ultimate peace would only be deferred by a delay in pending operations."

"If such a message as the cable indicates has been prepared come to Washington, what would be the Administration's reply?" To this question the response was given as quoted in the opening, substantially that the United States would agree to no request for a cessation of hostilities that did not bring with it the basis of a satisfactory settlement.

It may be said, further, that President McKinley has evidenced no signs of a disposition to abate any of the terms an officially laid down heretofore. Spain, therefore, will have to declare a willingness to avoid further punishment and loss by generally assenting to the following propositions:

The removal of Spanish rule from Cuba.

The cession of Porto Rico to the United States.

An American coaling station in the Canaries.

Occupation of the Philippines and final disposition of the same by the United States.

The settlement of certain claims for indemnity.

Spain can make much better arrangements now than she can make in the future. Six months ago, settlement could have been gained by Spanish consent to the first paragraph of the foregoing.

The general feeling among those charged with the conduct of the war is that Spain must be given no more time for talking. The general terms must be known before the details will be argued. That is President McKinley's position. This war will be fought to a finish without time allowed for recuperation.

This opinion seemed to be general throughout the War and Navy departments also. In brief, the judgment is that the only way in which Spain can get a reprieve is to definitely set forth what sort of submission the Government will make in advance of formally doing so. By indicating what terms would be accepted by them the Spanish Ministry would inform this Government whether the proposed discussion would result in the peace which Spain desires. The minor points can be readily arranged and an armistice under the circumstances would be a virtual ending of the war.

Navy Board is Disbanded.

Washington, July 25.—The board of naval officers which was detailed to make adjustments in the navy was completed its labors and then disbanded. The board secured 1,300 men, machinists and seamen, mostly from Western towns and along the lake front.

MADRID HEARS WE WERE REPULSED

San Juan Says Our Men Were Driven Back from Bahia Honda

Madrid, July 25.—A private dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says a long American squadron has appeared before Bahia Honda, but that the American attempt to disembark was repulsed with considerable losses.

CASH RECEIVED FOR DATE FOR MEMORIAL TO NATION'S HEROES.

Table with 3 columns: Description of contribution, Amount, and Date.

The American people have responded nobly to the Journal's call to memorialize the martyrs of the Maine and the short space of four months a fund of over \$100,000 has been subscribed. This is an unparalleled record and shows how paper.

When the destruction of the Maine led to a declaration of war between America and Spain the Journal made arrangements already under way should also be a fitting tribute to the name and fame of every might die in battle during the war. It was intended that the heroes of the navy, the sailors and regulars—who were killed should all be honored by a grateful people.

It is made up of the pennies of the school children, the dimes of hard-earned checks of the rich, from the North and the South, from London, Paris, Mexico, the people so touched; never before was their response so prompt, so generous.

FROM THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF NEW ORLEANS.

American Surety Bank advertisement with handwritten details of a check for \$801.25.

"The children desire me to express to you their heartfelt thanks for being accorded an opportunity to give their mite toward erecting a memorial to our heroes."

Superintendent of the public schools of New Orleans, in remitting a check for \$900 received yesterday. This check is that it represents penny contributions, no child, by request, having been permitted to contribute more than 10 cents—a great lesson in American patriotism.

With the end in view to make this a monument to all the heroes of the war the Journal prepared to collect a much larger fund than was at first anticipated. In order to further augment the fund arrangements were made with Henry J. Pain, the fireworks king of Manhattan Beach, to make an extensive tour of the Pacific coast and other Western cities under the direction of the Journal for the benefit of the fund. The "Fall of Manila," a graphic portrayal in fire of Dewey's great victory in the Orient, now being produced at Manhattan Beach; the spectacular blowing up of the Maine, and some of his other noted pieces, will form part of his Western program.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE AMERICAN RESIDENTS, CITY OF MEXICO.

Metropolitan Bank advertisement with handwritten details of a check for \$900.

This check was sent by the American residents of the City of Mexico, and represents a contribution from every American citizen to the heroes who died under the Stars and Stripes symbolize everything.